*Thirty-Ninth Annual Educational Number*

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# The Negro Private College*

*By Ira De A. Reid*

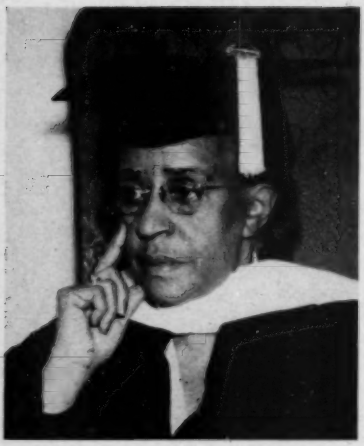
ONE of the peculiar characteristics—in fact, the distinguishing characteristic—of the government of the American people is its set of racial institutions. No other major power of the world has social institutions that are divided on the basis of race. This is part of the heritage of our past. In the assessment of what has been done within a country that has had institutions at one time designed for slaved people and for free people and that even now has institutions designed for white people and for colored people. I think we shall have to rank high and give great esteem to the one institution that may have done much toward taking the quarantine element out of the symbol of race. None has done this more effectively than the private Negro college.

I said it is part of the heritage of our past. At a time when the American people were quite uncertain as to the steps we should take to make recently freed people acceptable within our cultures, a few persons of social concern, a few people of limited wealth, a few people connected with religious institutions decided that one approach that could be made was through the field of education—the institution that was called a college.

One hundred years ago when it was called a college, a Negro school for higher learning was a feeble type of institution. It was incompletely a college; it may have had one or two college years, sometimes four, but in most instances within its walls it offered packages of education ranging from the kindergarten to theological training. The founders thought it was good. And in retrospect, it wasn't bad. The institution then served the people and their needs. And I suppose the chief char-

DR. IRA DE A. REID is professor of sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

* An address delivered at the opening meeting of the 1950 campaign of the United Negro College Fund, April 12, 1950.



MRS. SADIE PETERSON DELANEY, *chief librarian of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities from Atlanta University.*

acteristics of the institution that we now call the Negro private college are that it serves the needs of five and one-half million Negro youth in the United States, that it provides an opportunity for people divided by race, creed or color to work together in institutions that demand democratic cooperation and participation. It serves a purpose in being in the southern part of our United States. The private college is the one place where real democracy can prevail although it is encompassed about by all sorts of legal prescriptions based upon race, intelligence, and the previous condition that one sometimes calls servitude. The private Negro college within the space of one hundred years has become a noble place. I think of it as the *avant garde*, of a democracy that we can really achieve.

### HAS UNIQUE FUNCTION

In serving five and one-half million youth, the Negro private college has performed a unique function in our society. I decry the emphasis that has been placed on its development of leadership alone. That has been only one phase of its work. The Negro college has been able to develop a "follower-ship," a group solidarity, a group consciousness, a group intelligence, a group meaningfulness, that has caused people who have been persecuted, who have been imposed upon, who have been discriminated against to hold on to

CHANNING H. TOBIAS, *director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from New York University.*

something that is very important and to take a very vital part in the development of American democracy. In other words, the Negro private college is an element in the hard core of the survival of American democracy. It has been able to develop leaders and to develop persons who can form the center of the Negro community.

Persons in business and commerce are well aware of the fact that we have now in the United States a quality market of some ten or twelve million people. That quality market did not just happen; that quality market came from the work that had been done within from forty to fifty odd Negro communities; that had been done by our white and Negro ancestors who had worked and labored in the South to such an extent that people were about to overcome the handicap of slavery and to provide a group of people who had competence, skill, and understanding of what people try to do when they live together.

MAYDELLA REEVES *graduated with high honors from LeMoyne.* ARMISTEAD PRIDE, *dean of the Lincoln University (Mo.) school of journalism, received his Ph. D. from Northwestern University.*

### WORKED CENTRIPETALLY

The Negro private college has not only worked centrifugally, but it has also worked centripetally. It not only has sent its people back to the community to build up a group life that has prevented this nation from being an anarchy, that has prevented this nation from being completely racially and socially disorganized,—it has also been able to spread its wings, to send its representatives and graduates into the broader fields of American living so that no longer does Negro life have to be circumscribed by a Negro rule. Negroes may be represented in total or in part in many phases of American life and American activities. And if one is asked the why, wherefore, and to what end, one might point to the fact that thirty odd private schools can pool their interests and resources to promote support from all people, despite their race. And this not because the education of a private Negro college is a benighted form of education, but that it, represents a real contribution to democracy at work in this world and in these United States. This centrifugal and centripetal force, I believe, is one that must be continued because the United States is not yet ready to permit full democratic action. We are finding resistance all along the line. Two and one-half years after a civil rights commission, not one action has been taken by the Congress that could be called fulfilling the mission of the Congress. Yet, at least twelve million people in the United States have to believe

that this democracy is important, and that it can be achieved.

### BORN IN SEGREGATION

The role of the Negro private college is one that was born out of segregation; the place of the Negro college was one that was sired in segregation and discrimination, in which one was labeled as a pariah. Over the course of one hundred years, the Negro private college has become a place where you can teach people to have dignity; dignity of person; a dignity which transcends race, a dignity which transcends region; a dignity that can permit Negro people to participate more fully in the life of the United States. That dignity comes not from text books, nor is it enshrined in a baccalaureate degree. This dignity comes from understanding the interplay of forces that pull together and the forces that pull apart human personality. It came from teachers who devoted their lives without monetary rewards to a purpose that we may now regard as significant and as important.

Despite the fact that the heritage of our past is a ghastly one, the role of the private college in our present may become a noble one. It may be one that will permit democracy to survive because of its ability to fashion people and principles that can help make democracy. Because if we have a culture that is based upon the utilization of things, it is creating a market that is significant, that can buy things and sell them, that can use them and can develop them. It is a very important adjunct of the growth of democratic education. The Negro private college also represents the hope of our future. If we are going to have to stand together until democracy is achieved, we are going to have to stand together to dismiss as superior or inferior, to dismiss as flattering or degrading, the labels "white," "colored," or "Negro."

It seems to me that there inhered in these good institutions that just now are called Negro, the dynamics of an education that is going to be regarded as great, good, significant, important and democratic, despite its label. The one achievement for which we can hope in this democracy is that Negro private colleges will become places not for Negro students, but one designed for persons who are particularly interested in the welfare of mankind, providing an education for all people who want to go to private schools, despite their race, creed or color, and where those of us who may not be Negro will be able to attend because they are good colleges.

### RICH HERITAGE

Our ancestors had an opportunity to make these private colleges better than they were in their beginning, and they did so. Our ancestors had an opportunity to sell these political schools to political traffickers, and they did not do so. The colleges have remained free in matters of religion. They have remained free in matters of politics. They have remained free in matters of race. They have regarded government as being the servitor of the people. They have regarded individual dignity as important. It is a heritage that no one can take away from

(*Continued on page* 538)

*Wide World*

*Acme*

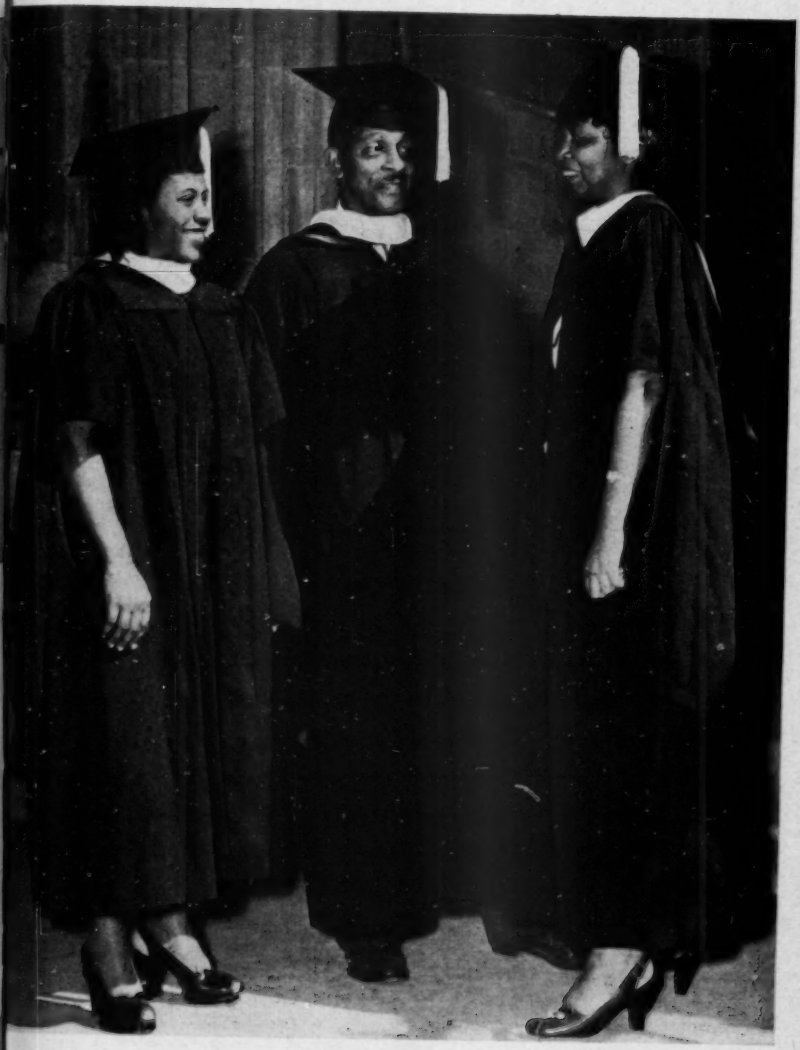
HONORS WENT *to Bishop Alexander P. Shaw, of Baltimore, Md., when he presided over the annual Southern California-Arizona Methodist Conference meeting in Redlands, Calif., in June to become the first Negro to preside over a white conference. Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd sits at her desk in her Philadelphia, Pa., home after being named a magistrate by Pennsylvania's Gov. James H. Duff. She will succeed her late husband, William A. Byrd, Sr.*

## DID YOU KNOW —

That Giacomo Casanova while resident in London, England, had a Negro servant named Yarbe? Yarbe was no ordinary servant. He spoke English, French, and Italian. When Casanova left England broke, Yarbe offered his master sixty guineas of his savings.

INFORMALITY WAS THE KEYNOTE *at the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress held on the Wellesley campus on July 15. Edward S. Lewis (Right), executive secretary Urban League, New York City, and Evelyn Dubrow, hospitality chairman, chat with Robert Burgess of Providence, R. I., and Louise Walworth of Newton, Mass., chairman of the Institute. Mr. Lewis led a round table discussion of "Toward Fuller Civil Liberties and Better Race Relations."*

THEY SAID IT COULDN'T BE DONE—*History was made when these three Oklahoma City Negroes received their certificates of degrees from the University of Oklahoma on June 6 in Memorial stadium. Reading from left to right they are Mauderie Hancock-Wilson, M. A. in social science; Malcolm S. Whitby, degree in school administration; and Ella Mae Reynolds, degree in psychology.*



# The American Negro In College

## 1949-1950

THIS is our thirty-ninth annual educational number. These statistics and detailed information about honor graduates and recipients of graduate degrees come from Negro and white institutions for the academic year 1949-1950. They are far from complete, although we have tried to make them as representative as our limited staff and funds will permit. Statistics for the mixed colleges are especially fragmentary, and this pleases us because it shows a steady trend toward that integration of Negroes into American life which is the goal of the NAACP.

The University of New Mexico, for instance, reports: "This university does not require or keep statistics by race, nor does it make any segregation upon this basis." This from The Pennsylvania State College: "This college asks for no information regarding an applicant's race or color and no record is kept of this sort."

Information from mixed schools, therefore, is based upon the estimates of cooperative deans and registrars, or information volunteered by the students themselves.

According to returns from our questionnaires, there were 59,543 students of Negro descent enrolled during 1949-50 in the colleges, universities, and professional schools of America. But we do not know whether this figure represents an actual decrease from last year's figures of 62,938 students or not. Fewer mixed institutions reported this year, and all of them advised us that their figures of Negro enrollment were estimates. White schools reporting last year listed 2,001 Negroes in their student bodies; this year a fewer number of schools lists only 547.

Of the 59,543 students enrolled, 8,018 graduated with various bachelor's degrees; 458 with various masters'; 8 with Ph. D.'s; 1 with a Pd. D.; 124 with M. D.'s; 69 with D.

D. S.'s; and 30 with LL.B. The Meharry Medical School reports a total enrollment of 539 students, with 101 graduates in medicine, dentistry and nursing. Howard University continues to lead Negro institutions in enrollment, with a total of 5,789 students. A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is second, with 4,156; and Prairie View A. & M. third, with 2,340. Last year Tennessee A. & I. State was second, and A. & T. at Greensboro third.

The University of Kansas reported the largest Negro enrollment among the mixed schools reporting, with 202. Last year Ohio State University headed the list with 937 students. The University of Nebraska is second with 56, and the University of Colorado third with 50.

We offer the following detailed information about honor graduates:

Southern university reports eighteen honor graduates, with the highest honor graduate, Onita Ricard, graduating magna cum laude and receiving a General Education Board scholarship of $1,125. Highest honor graduates at Howard were James Emanuel, Tiramiyu Belo-Osagie, Irma Foster (magna cum laude) Melba Louise Choler, and Latunde Odeku, all summa cum laude. Cornelia Perry graduated summa cum laude from St. Augustine's with a double major in French and music.

Highest honor graduate at Talladega was Joseph Wright, Jr.; at Livingstone, Lloyd Clark; at A. & T., Greensboro, Gertrude Lee; at Prairie View, Ruth Sewell; at Tuskegee, Robert Brown; and at Tennessee A. & I., Yvonne Kirkpatrick.

Miriam McTeer received the M. S. degree in home economics from the University of Wisconsin. Miss McTeer specialized in foods and nutrition and was one of the honor students of her class, being a member of Omicron Nu Home Economic Honor Society. William Parries, a social worker of Cleveland, Ohio, received his M. A. degree from Western Reserve. Audrey Watson received a Bachelor of Music degree from Syracuse university.

Nathaniel Hoff was highest honor graduate at Morgan; James Rutledge at Florida A. & M.; Virginia Burke at Pine Bluff A., M. & N.; Dunbar Lee at West Virginia State; Mrs. Marguerite Dark at Virginia State; and Inez Coley and Doris Hayden at North Carolina College at Durham.

Savannah State, formerly Georgia State, lists Willie Mitchell as a magma cum laude graduate; Philander Smith, Helen Jackson; Xavier, Larry Williams; Virginia Union, Arthur Lee Pulley who made an average of 2.98 out of a possible 3.00; Alabama State, Mrs. Woodruff Cain and Willie Mae Green; Langston, Thelma Wright Dillon, who plans to do graduate work in sociology; Lincoln (Mo.), Matthew Grant, Jr.; Fisk, Mildred Smith; and Allen, Mrs. Geneva Dansby.

Higest honor graduate at Morris Brown was Dorothy Dams; at Shaw, St. Elmo Pugh; at Clark (Ga.), Ruth McMullen; at Benedict, Leslye Stallworth; at Grambling, Bertha Jo Johns; at Samuel Huston, Elizabeth Lewis; at Kentucky State, Harriette Jackson; at Fort Valley, Virginia Saunders; at Johnson C. Smith, Raymond Worsley; and at Wiley, Charlie Johnson, Edward Watson, Norma Jean Hughes, and Thelma Mae Hunter.

*Roger Anderson*
*A. B.*
*Clark (Mass.)*

*Virginia Burks*
*Honors*
*A.M.&N., Ark.*

*Ellen Trenholm*
*Honors*
*Alabama State*

*Leone McTeer*
*M. S.*
*U. of Wisconsin*

*Henry French*
*B. A.*
*Ohio State*

*Wilma Wood*
*Magna cum laude*
*Miner Teachers*

*H. Cushenberry*
*Honors*
*Fayetteville State*

*Allen Calhoun*
*Honors*
*Bluefield State*

*Dorothy Adams*
*Honors*
*Morris Brown*

*S. E. Pugh*
*Honors*
*Shaw*

*John Chadwell*
*First honors*
*Alabama State*

*Gloria Roberts*
*Highest honors*
*Coppin Teachers*

*James Cutledge*
*Honors*
*Florida A &M*

*Bertha Johns*
*Honors*
*Grambling*

*Gloster Current*
*M. P. A.*
*Wayne*

Robert Taylor was highest honor graduate at Morehouse; Leroy Cushenberry, at Fayetteville State; Robert Coard, at Dillard; Winifred Calhoun, at Bluefield State; Wilma Wood, at Miner; Bernard Laney, at Morris; Esther Huntley, at Winston-Salem Teachers; and Mary Ella Clark at Albany State.

Bennett lists Elizabeth Watlington as its highest honor graduate; Lincoln (Pa.), Edward Wilmore; LeMoyne, Maydella Reeves; Claflin, Lelornia Miller; Maryland State, Franklin Ricketts; Cheyney State Teachers, George Cleo Burnett; Wilberforce, Doris Cobb and Gertrude McGinnis; Spelman, Agatha Jones; and Tougaloo, Mabel Norman Jones.

Highest honor graduate at Butler was Henry Arch Hoyt; at Oakwood, Cleveland Tivy; at Paine, Vernon Williams and Evelyn Williams; at Knoxville, Rachel Mae Dailey; at Morristown, Janet Stewart; at Jarvis Christian, Catherine Mitchell at Storer, William Scipio; at Coppin Teachers, Gloria Roberts; beginning with September, 1950, Coppin became a state school; at Shorter, Mrs. Jessie Turner; at Voorhees, Erskine Caldwell; and at American Baptist Theological Seminary, Rev. Albert Brown. Hilda Grimes Derrett is the highest honor graduate at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Joseph French graduated from Ohio State with an A. B. and high distinction in physiological chemistry. Mr. French was elected to three honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Epsilon, and Phi Lambda Epsilon. He is at present a research assistant for the Ohio State University Research Foundation. Charles Dickinson received a Ph. D. degree from Ohio State in the field of horticulture, with specialization in floriculture. Bennie Walter Chiles received an M. D., and Douglas Brown, a D. D. S.

E. Horace Fitchett, assistant professor of sociology at Howard, received a Ph. D. in sociology at the June convocation of the University of Chicago. Clarence Glasse received a Master of Science in Education degree from the University of Kansas, and Welcome Bryan received the same degree from the Municipal University of Omaha.

The University of Colorado awarded an M. Ed. to John Perpener and an M. D. to Charles Wilkinson; David Bolen, who received his M. S. in June, has been appointed to Liberia as United States vice-consul. Rutgers awarded an M. A. in economics to Floyd Farrar; an M. S. in agricultural economics to William Hopkins; and a M. S. in bacteriology to Albert Tyson. Union Theological Seminary reports the following receipients of degrees: Edward Brooks, and Henry Butts, B.D.; Rachel Grady and Robert Williams, S. M. M.; and M. A.'s to William Clay, Marguerite Gordon, Rosa Jones, Osborne Scott, Charles Tarter, and Moses Belton.

Smith College gave A. B.'s to Odessa McKenzie, Yolanda Marquez, and Madeline Martin; an A. M. to Doris Morris, and an M. S. S to Hazel Augustine. Nellie Cochrane was president of the Smith college student council. Simmons college awarded S. B.'s to Shirley Neizer and Lillian Lewis; S. M.'s to Frances Carter, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack

*Jacques Wilmore*
*Honors*
*Lincoln (Pa.)*

*Edward Watson*
*Honors*
*Wiley*

*Ruth Sewell*
*Honors*
*Prairie View*

*D. Brown, Jr.*
*D. D. S.*
*Ohio State*

*Henry Wilson*
*B. S.*
*Ohio State*

*Onita Ricard*
*Honors*
*Southern U.*

*Robert Coard*
*Honors*
*Dillard*

*Mary Lewis*
*Summa cum laude*
*Samuel Huston*

*Arthur Pulley*
*Summa cum laude*
*Virginia Union*

*Mary Clark*
*Highest Honors*
*Albany State*

*E. Caldwell*
*Honors*
*Voorhees*

*Mrs. M. Dark*
*Highest honors*
*Virginia State*

*Irma Foster*
*Magna cum laude*
*Howard*

*Mable Jones*
*Summa cum laude*
*Tougaloo*

*Thelma Hunter*
*Honors*
*Wiley*

Holsey. Shirley Neizer was president of N.S.A. and was awarded the first Robert Carter Rankin Memorial Prize, an award established by the Simmons' student council to be given annually to the senior who best displays the qualities of friendliness, understanding and interest in her fellow men.

Tufts college lists Otis Dugger as receiving a B. S.; Richelieu Morris, an A. B.; and Drue King, an M. D. Mr. Morris was an outstanding tennis and soccer player at the college. DePauw awarded B. A.'s to William Buckner, Jr., and Robert Smithey. Russell Lee Freeland was president of the DePauw junior class. Washington and Jefferson college awarded A. B.'s to the following: Alan West, Daniel Lee Towler, cum laude, Julius Lilliard, Thomas Hopkins, Raymond Mooney, Walter Cooper, and Arthur Scott; Earl Bowman received a B. A. from Macalester college. Mount Holyoke awarded an A. B. to Betty Milton and an A. M. to Betty Hunter.

Roger Anderson received an A. B. from Clark (Mass.); Wendell Wray, an A. B. from Bates; Lawrence Howard, a B. A. from Drake; and Armistead Scott Pride, a Ph. D. degree in English and journalism from Northwestern University.

Gloster B. Current, director of NAACP branches, received his degree of Master of Public Administration from Wayne university, Detroit, in June. Mr. Current was a Voelker fellow.

Highest honor graduates at Meharry Medical College were Dazelle Simpson, in medicine; Phillip Cooper, in dentistry; Mary E. Bourdeaux, in dental hygiene; Richmond Smiley, in dental technology; Dorthola Grant, in clinical laboratory technology; and Marjorie Harper, in nursing.

We give below a breakdown of degrees conferred by the Howard and Meharry professional schools:

## HOWARD PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

| *School* | *Degrees Conferred* |
|---|---|
| Engineering & Architecture | 55 |
| Music | 27 |
| Graduate School | 82 |
| Social Work | 28 |
| Medicine | 62 |
| Dentistry | 33 |
| Pharmacy | 24 |
| Law | 30 |
| Religion | 10 |
| Total Degrees | 351 |
| CERTIFICATES | |
| Dental Hygiene | 8 |
| Medical Technology | 3 |
| Social Work | 3 |
| Total Certificates | 14 |
| Total | 365 |

## MEHARRY

| *School* | *Degrees Conferred* |
|---|---|
| Medicine | 60 |
| Dentistry | 34 |
| Nursing | 7 |
| Dental technology | 17 |
| Medical technology | 7 |
| Dental hygiene | 4 |
| Nursing diplomas | 5 |
| Total | 134 |

*Helen Jackson*
*Honors*
*Philander Smith*

*William Parries*
*M. A.*
*Western Reserve*

*N. H. Hoff*
*Highest Honors*
*Morgan*

*Willie Waddell*
*Highest Honors*
*Savannah State*

*Hilda Derett*
*Honors*
*Atlanta USSW*

*Mrs. Z. W. Cain*
*Summa cum laude*
*Alabama A & M*

*Bennie Chiles*
*M. D.*
*Ohio State*

*Norris Hughes*
*Honors*
*Wiley*

*Charlotte Smith*
*B. S.*
*Ohio State*

*Y. Kirkpatrick*
*Highest honors*
*Tennessee A & I*

*Janet Stewart*
*Honors*
*Morristown*

*Betty Milton*
*A. B.*
*Mt. Holyoke*

*Mrs. H. McGinnis*
*Magna cum laude*
*Wilberforce U.*

*A. D. Lee, Jr.*
*Honors*
*W. Va. State*

*William Clem, Jr.*
*Ph. D*
*U. of Wisconsin*

## DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

| | |
|---|---|
| William W. Clem, Jr. | Univ. of Wisconsin |
| Charles E. Dickinson | Ohio State Un. |
| E. Horace Fitchett | Un. of Chicago |
| Marguerite S. Frierson | Ohio State Un. |
| Nathan A. Pitts | Catholic Univ. of America |
| Armistead S. Pride | Northwestern Univ. |
| Leonard H. Robinson | Ohio State Un. |
| Alma T. Watkins | Cornel Univ. |

## OTHER DEGRESS AND CERTIFICATES

| *School* | *Degree* | *Number Conferred* |
|---|---|---|
| Ohio State University | Doctor of Medicine | 1 |
| | Doctor of Dental Surgery | 2 |
| University of Syracuse | Doctor of Pedagogy | 1 |
| University of Kansas | Certificate in Physical Therapy | 1 |
| | Certificate in X-Ray | 1 |
| | Certificate in Social Work | 1 |
| Tufts College | Doctor of Medicine | 1 |
| | | 8 |

## HONORARY DEGREES

| *School* | *Degree* | *Number Conferred* |
|---|---|---|
| Shaw University | Doctor of Divinity | 2 |
| W. Va. State | Doctor of Humanities | 2 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Livingstone | Doctor of Divinity | 5 |
| | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| Gammon Theological | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Fayetteville | Bachelor of Science | 1 |
| Morris Brown | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Virginia State | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Virginia Union | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| | Doctor of Pedagogy | 1 |
| | Doctor of Humane Letters | 1 |
| | Doctor of Science | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Morris College | Doctor of Divinity | 2 |
| Benedict | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Agricultural M & N College | Doctor of Laws | 3 |
| Lincoln (Pa.) | Doctor of Divinity | 2 |
| | Doctor of Science | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| Southern Univ. | Doctor of Laws | 6 |
| Xavier University | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Morgan State | Doctor of Science | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Knoxville College | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 1 |
| Clark College | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Johnson C. Smith | Doctor of Divinity | 3 |
| | Doctor of Pedagogy | 2 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Morehouse | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 1 |
| Wilberforce | Doctor of Humanities | 3 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| | Doctor of Divinity | 5 |

*R. Worsley*
*Magna cum laude*
*Johnson C. Smith*

*Robert Brown*
*Highest honors*
*Tuskegee*

*Audrey Watson*
*B. Music*
*Syracuse*

*Ruth McMullen*
*Honors*
*Clark*

*George Barnett*
*Honors*
*Cheyney State*

*Dale Wright*
*B. A.*
*Ohio State*

*Larry Williams*
*Magna cum laude*
*Xavier*

*Jane Jackson*
*Honors*
*Kentucky State*

*Lloyd Clark*
*Highest honors*
*Livingstone*

*Leslye Stalewort*
*Magna cum laude*
*Benedict*

*Wendell Wray*
*A.B., Magna*
*cum laude, Bates*

*Joseph Wright, Jr.*
*First Honors*
*Talladega*

*Thelma Dillon*
*Honors*
*Langston*

*Vernon Williams*
*Honors*
*Paine*

*William Grime*
*B. C. E.*
*Ohio State*

## HONORARY DEGREES (Cont.)

| School | Degree | Number Conferred |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta University | Doctor of Humanities | 1 |
| | Doctor of Laws | 2 |
| Allen University | | 9 |
| | | 76 |

Turn to page 498 for statistics of enrollment and the number of graduates from Negro and mixed institutions.

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*Cleveland Tivy*
*Honors*
*Oakwood*

*Robert Taylor*
*Honors*
*Morehouse*

*Cornelia Perry*
*Summa cum laude*
*St. Augustine's*

*Robert Laney*
*Highest honor*
*Morris*

*E. Watlington*
*Honors*
*Bennett*

*Horace Fitchett*
*Ph. D.*
*U. of Chicago*

*Evelyn Smith*
*Summa cum laude*
*Fisk*

*Agatha Jones*
*First honor*
*Spelman*

*Nancy Travis*
*M. A.*
*Ohio State*

*Byard Ricketts*
*Highest honors*
*Princess Anne*

# STATISTICS

## ENROLLMENT

| *School* | *Total* | *Under-graduate* | *Graduate* | *Bachelors'* | *Masters'* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howard Univ. | 5789 | 4234 | 1555 | 668 | 205 |
| A&T College— North Carolina | 4156 | 3852 | 304 | 391 | 12 |
| Prairie View A&M | 2340 | 2261 | 79 | 199 | 7 |
| Tuskegee Inst. | 2302 | 2235[1] | 67 | 334 | 9 |
| Morgan State | 2196 | 2196 | | 248 | |
| Tenn. A&I State | 2236 | 2178 | 58 | 247 | |
| Southern Univ. | 1990 | 1990 | | 233 | |
| Florida A&M | 1811 | 1803 | 8 | 174 | 4 |
| Ark. State A M & N | 1626 | 1626 | | 190 | |
| W. Va. State | 1582 | 1579 | 3 | 239 | |
| Va. State | 1464 | 1412 | 52 | 343 | 25 |
| N. C. College | 1259 | 1101 | 158 | 150 | 49 |
| Savannah State | 1212 | 1212 | | 107 | |
| Philander Smith | 1209 | 1209 | | 81 | |
| Xavier University | 1048 | 987[2] | 61 | 163 | 7 |
| Va. Union Univ. | 1034 | 1007 | 27 | 207 | |
| Alabama A&M | 1018 | 1018 | | 101 | |
| Langston Univ. | 972 | 972 | | 131 | |
| Fisk University | 918 | 855 | 63 | 207 | 23 |
| Allen University | 886 | 886 | | 152 | |
| Morris Brown | 875 | 875 | | 120 | |
| Shaw University | 858 | 853 | 5 | 142 | |
| Clark College | 838 | 838 | | 93 | |
| Benedict College | 757 | 748 | 9 | 185 | |
| Grambling | 729 | 729 | | 100 | |
| Lincoln Univ. (Mo.) | 783 | 776 | 7 | 123 | 1 |
| Samuel Huston | 717 | 717 | | 108 | |
| Kentucky State | 716 | 716 | | 132 | |
| Ft. Valley State | 711 | 711 | | 81 | |
| Johnson C. Smith | 689 | 656 | 33[3] | 166 | |
| Wiley | 688 | 687 | 1 | 83 | |
| Morehouse | 669 | 655 | 14[3] | 96 | |

1. These figures include 424 special students.
2. These figures include 9 special students.
3. These are seminary students.

## ENROLLMENT

| School | Total | Under-graduate | Graduate | Bachelors' | Masters' |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fayetteville State | 601 | 601 | | 86 | |
| Dillard University | 561 | 561 | | 105 | |
| Bluefield State | 546 | 546 | | 69 | |
| Miner Teachers | 555 | 555 | | 77 | |
| Meharry | 539 | | 539 | | |
| Morris College | 529 | 455 | 74 | 74 | |
| Winston Salem Teachers College | 506 | 506 | | 46 | |
| Albany State | 502 | 502 | | 74 | |
| St. Augustines | 497 | 497 | | 77 | |
| Bennett College | 492 | 492 | | 100 | |
| Lincoln Univ. (Pa.) | 481 | 468 | 13 | 104 | |
| Atlanta Univ. | 481 | | 481 | 1[4] | 78 |
| LeMoyne College | 444 | 444 | | 53 | |
| Claflin College | 443 | 443 | | 83 | |
| Maryland State Princes Anne | 409 | 409 | | 24 | |
| Cheyney | 405 | 405 | | 90 | |
| Wilberforce | 402 | 402 | | 48 | |
| Spelman | 393 | 393 | | 51 | |
| Tougaloo | 367 | 367 | | 72 | |
| Livingstone | 362 | 362 | | 56 | |
| Paine | 362 | 362 | | 46 | |
| Butler | 330 | 330 | | 24 | |
| Oakwood | 323 | 270 | 53 | 52 | |
| Talladega | 315 | 315 | | 77 | |
| Knoxville | 265 | 265 | | 68 | |
| Morristown Jr. | 239 | 239 | | 50 | |
| Jarvis Christian | 228 | 228 | | 36 | |
| Maryland State (Bowie) | 210 | 210 | | 31 | |
| Storer | 207 | 207 | | 44 | |
| Coppin Teachers | 200 | 200 | | 32 | |
| Delaware State | 190 | 190 | | 50 | |
| Shorter College | 167 | 167 | | 2 | |
| Atlanta University School of Social Work | 117 | 6 | 111 | 38 | |

4. In library science.

## ENROLLMENT

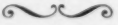
| School | Total | Under-graduate | Graduate | Bachelors' | Masters' |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voorhees | 104 | 104 | | 24 Diplomas | |
| American Baptist | 80 | 77 | 3 | 1 | |
| Gammon Seminary | 66 | 4 | 62 | 14 | 4 |
| | 58,996 | 55,156 | 3,840 | 7,949* | 424 |

## ENROLLMENT WHITE SCHOOLS

| School | Total | Prof. Sch. | Under-graduate | Graduate | Bachelors' | Masters' |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Univ. of Kansas | 202 | 79 | 102 | 21 | 22 | 2 |
| Municipal Univ. of Omaha | 62 | | 62 | | 5 | 1 |
| Univ. of Nebraska | 56 | 3 | 46 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Univ. of Colo. | 50 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Rutgers Univ. | 41 | | 38 | 3 | 9 | 3 |
| Union Theological Seminary | 29 | 29 | | | 2 | 8 |
| Smith College | 16 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Simmons College | 16 | | 7 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| Tufts College | 9 | 3 | 6 | | 2 | |
| Grinnell College | 8 | | 8 | | | |
| De Pauw Univ. | 8 | | 8 | | 2 | |
| Washington and Jefferson Coll. | 7 | | 7 | | 5 | |
| Macalester Coll. | 7 | | 7 | | 1 | |
| Mt. Holyoke Coll. | 7 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Clark University | 7 | | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Bates | 6 | | 6 | | 1 | |
| Harvard Divinity | 6 | | 5 | 1 | | |
| Beloit College | 4 | | 4 | | | |
| Briar Cliff | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Calif. Inst. of Technology | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Bowdoin | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Aurora College | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Wisconsin Univ. | | | | | | 1 |
| Ohio State Univ. | | | | | | 9 |
| | 547 | 134 | 351 | 62 | 69 | 34 |

* Total does not include 24 diplomas.

Grand total of graduates, including bachelors', masters', graduate, professional, divinity, doctor of philosophy, and miscellaneous degrees and certificates ..... 8,991



## DID YOU KNOW —

That during the reign of Askia Mohammed I (1493-1528) Gao, Walata, Timbuktu, and Djenné, West Africa, were famous centers of learning? The University of Sankoré or Sankaré at Timbuktu attracted thousands of students from West and North Africa, and even Europe.

★ ★ ★

That "Aliens naturalized as Haitians are not admitted to the exercise of political rights until ten years after the date of their naturalization"? Haitian Constitution of November 22, 1946, Chapter II, Article 7.

★ ★ ★

That the first prize fight between white and Negro pugilists in America took place in 1816?

★ ★ ★

That the first athlete to broad jump over 25 feet was the Negro Edward Gourdin? He performed this feat in July 1921 with a jump of 25 feet 3 inches.

★ ★ ★

That the only woman to bear arms in the Continental Army was Deborah Gannett? She was a Negro woman who enlisted under the name of Robert Shurtliff.

★ ★ ★

That one of the cleverest spies of the Revolutionary War was the Negro James Armistead? Attached to Lafayette's army, he completely fooled Lord Cornwallis and saved Lafayette's army from defeat.

★ ★ ★

That the first director of physical education at Harvard University was a Negro? Abram Molineaux Hewlett acted as instructor and director of the first Harvard gymnasium from 1859 to 1871.

WE regard this article as a bit of journalistic prescience on the part of the NAACP executive secretary, Walter White. What people are now saying about Communist infiltration of the NAACP, and Communist tactics to win the Negro to their cause, Mr. White stated boldly nineteen years ago. Contrary to popular belief, the Association has not suddenly become aware of the Communist threat to its unity and effectiveness. Actually the NAACP, in the person of its executive secretary, has always known the Communists for the fifth column which they actually are. The Association has known that Communist tactic is to use the Negro as propaganda material, to infiltrate and disrupt his organizations, to rook the Negro masses and smear Negro leaders.

This digested article now becomes must rereading after the anti-Communist resolution of the forty-first annual convention in Boston, Mass., June 20-25. It is must rereading in light of the release of the last of the Scottsboro boys, 38-year-old Andy Wright on June 6, largely through NAACP efforts in the person of board member Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers. It is also must rereading for its factual review of the case in light of Heywood Patterson's *Scottsboro Boy*. Earl Conrad and Heywood Patterson make not a single reference in all their 309 pages, not even in the appendixes, to the role of the NAACP during the early months of the case.

# The Negro and the Communists*

**By Walter White**

ABOUT noon of a late March day in 1931 two white women mill workers clambered abroad a freight train at Chattanooga with seven white men to hobo their way back home to Huntsville, Alabama. In doing this these two women started something — something that has had its repercussions in every part of the civilized world.

What happened? Pieced together from the official transcript of the

*Reprinted from *Harper's Magazine*, December, 1931, by permission of the editor and publisher.

court trials which grew out of the episode and from the enormous mass of rumor which inevitably accompanies such a case, the facts are these The freight train, half a mile or so in length, sped along westward from Chattanooga towards Memphis. The two girls, dressed in men's overalls, and their seven white male companions occupied a gondola.

At Stevenson the human cargo of the freight train was materially augmented when twenty or thirty Negroes clambered aboard. A quarrel arose when, according to some of the Negroes, one of the white men angrily shouted, "You niggers get out of here." The whites allege they were overpowered by the larger number of Negroes and thrown from the train; another story has it that there was no fight but that the white men hastily quitted the train, leaving the girls to whatever fate should befall them. One of the whites who fled the train hurried back to Stevenson and telephoned the sheriff at Paint Rock, the next town, of what had happened and asked that he stop the train and arrest the Negroes.

All this, together with six alleged criminal attacks upon each girl, happened in the time it took the train to make the run from Stevenson to Paint Rock, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The sheriff and an armed posse halted the train at Paint Rock. Only nine of the twenty to thirty Negroes who had boarded the train remained on it. They were arrested and placed in jail at Scottsboro, the county seat of Jackson county, as were the two girls and two white men found on the train.

It seems clear that the officials of the law at Scottsboro intended at first only to charge the nine Negro defendants, who ranged in age from fourteen to twenty years, with the crimes of fighting and stealing a ride. But when it was discovered that two of the four white "men" were women in men's clothing, the girls were vigorously questioned as to whether or not sex offenses had been committed on them by the Negroes. It is reported reliably that for some time they asserted that none had been committed. Meantime news of the arrest and especially of discovery of the sex of two of the whites had spread through the vicinity. A crowd which grew rapidly gathered about the jail, ominously working up its rage and seeking a leader to stage a wholesale lynching. Two white local physicians were summoned to examine the girls. They later testified that they found the girls "in normal condition, mentally and physically."

### WILD RUMORS

An infinite number of rumors (none the less potent because many of them untrue) swept through the town like a prairie fire. All manner of unbelievable atrocities had been perpetrated upon the two girls which, with each retelling, became more fiendish. At the same rate the reputations of the girls grew speedily more pure and unblemished. Huddled in terror inside the tiny country jail, the nine Negro lads, only two of whom, according to their story, had even so much as seen each other until they met in the Scottsboro jail, listened to the steadily mounting roar of the blood-hungry mob outside.

So ominous did it become that officers after nightfall bundled the

boys into motor cars and hurried them away to a stronger jail at Gadsden.

A week later the defendants were returned to Scottsboro and speedily indicted on charges of rape; a fortnight later they went on trial.

As required by law when penniless defendants face trial where death is a possible verdict, Judge A. J. Hawkins assigned to the defense the entire Jackson County bar, consisting of seven lawyers. Six hastily made excuses and were relieved by the court from the obligation of serving. One remained on the case—Milo Moody, getting along in years but true to his reputation of being a mild village iconoclast, willing to take hopeless cases.

Into the courtroom walked a white lawyer from Chattanooga to ask permission of the court to assist in the defense. A group of Negro ministers and members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been stirred to action by the impending danger to the youthful defendants and by the far from groundless fear that their constitutional rights would be gravely endangered in such an atmosphere when charged with such an offense. Knowing it would have been useless if not suicidal for a Negro lawyer to have appeared at Scottsboro, they retained Stephen R. Roddy, the only white lawyer in Chattanooga who, so far as they knew, dared face the hostile mob.

#### RODDY CHALLENGED

Judge Hawkins challenged Roddy at once, declaring that if the Chattanooga lawyer had been retained to defend the nine boys, he would relieve the Scottsboro Bar from its responsibility. Knowing the hostility any lawyer from outside the town and State would encounter, and being himself unfamiliar with Alabama legal procedure, Roddy explained to the judge that he had not "exactly been retained" but would like permission to assist Mr. Moody. After some discussion this was permitted, and the trials proceded.

#### DEFENSE IMPERFECT

The defense provided the nine boys fell considerably short of perfection. Appallingly hostile was the atmosphere already. But that hostility knew no bounds, and the faint chance of getting into the official record of the trial sufficient basis for appeal to a higher court went glimmering when it became known that Judge Hawkins had received a bombastic telegraphic threat from a Communist organization in New York City, the International Labor Defense, which intemperately asserted that the presiding judge "would be held personally responsible unless the nine defendants are immediately released."

With sickening rapidity one after another of the boys was found guilty and sentenced to death. Only one escaped the death penalty. The prosecutor asked only for life imprisonment for him because the defendant had just then attained his fourteenth birthday. But seven jurors were adamant for the death penalty for him as well.

The prospect of early deaths for the other eight appeased the crowd.

Steps were promptly taken by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, aided

by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and other bodies, to appeal the case to the Alabama Supreme Court, since careful investigation had established more than reasonable doubts of the innocence of most if not all of the defendants. When the boys were safely incarcerated in the stout Kilby State Prison, near Montgomery, two of them who had testified against several of their co-defendants now declared in affidavits that they had been induced to do so by beatings and by threats that they would be shot down in the courtroom if they varied in the slightest from the stories they were forced to tell. All nine of the boys vehemently protested their innocence, declaring that had they had the faintest notion they were to be accused of any crime, however trivial, they too would have fled the train between Stevenson and Paint Rock as did others of the original twenty to thirty Negroes who had boarded the ill-fated train at Stevenson.

#### COUNSEL SELECTED

The Advancement Association sent its secretary to the scene to co-operate with its branches in Chattanooga and Alabama and to select counsel to perfect appeals. He retained the outstanding criminal law firm of the State, one of whose members had for fourteen years served on the bench. Later, Clarence Darrow agreed to join counsel retained by the NAACP for the defense.

But while these investigations and negotiations were proceeding, a new element entered the cases which simultaneously complicated them to an unbelievable degree and, at the same time, made them the most notable test of strength to date between those who seek justice for the Negro through American forms of government and those who seek to spread Communist propaganda among American Negroes.

With a blare of trumpets the Communist seized upon the Scottsboro convictions. It was, they realized, a golden opportunity to put into effect the plan decided upon by the Third Internationale and upon which they had been assidously working but with only a modicum of success—to capitalize Negro unrest in the United States against lynching, jim crowism, proscription, and insult. As far back as 1925 a segregated wing of Communism, "The American Negro Labor Congress," which later became "The League of Struggle for Negro Rights," had held at Chicago a convention to win Negroes to the cause of Communism.

These efforts at organization were based upon the theory that the Negroes are the most oppressed group in the United States and, therefore, should be the most fertile field for revolutionary propaganda. The Scottsboro case offered the most dramatic opportunity yet afforded for this campaign.

Representatives of the International Labor Defense called on Mr. Roddy and sought to get him away from those who had retained him prior to the trial at Scottsboro.

#### COMMUNIST BILLINGSGATE

Immediately all the floods of American Communist billingsgate were loosed upon the Chattanooga lawyer. He was accused in the *Daily Worker*, the Communist organ, of being a member of the Ku Klux

Klan, of having conspired with the prosecution to electrocuts the nine boys, of having been the inmate of an insane asylum.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A special committee to raise funds for defense was organized by the ILD among well-known writers of liberal tendencies such as Theodore Dreiser, Lincoln Steffens, John Dos Passos, Burton Rascoe, Lola Ridge, and Floyd Dell. Many thousands of letters appealing for funds to aid in defense were sent to white and colored individuals. With remarkable efficiency a house-to-house canvass was made of practically every Negro community, especially in the larger cities of the country, and leaflets, magazines, and copies of the *Daily Worker* were deposited in each home or apartment. Negro ministers were asked to permit Communist speakers to address their congregations and solicit funds for defense. Such permission was in many cases granted until these ministers became suspicious because of the Communist attacks on the NAACP. Mothers of some of the defendants were convinced that every hand was turned against their boys save those of the Communists, that everyone else was "a tool of the capitalists" and was seeking to have their boys electrocuted or hanged. Some of the parents and relatives, carried about the country to address meetings with speeches written for them, were insulated carefully from contact with any persons who might be of other than Communist opinions. A few of them, of humble background and with meager educational and other advantages, believed the only way their boys can be saved from the electric chair will be through Communist "mass action." One of them is reported by the warden of Kilby Prison as having been so thoroughly convinced of this fact that she stood, arms akimbo, in the foyer of the prison and loudly asserted of the secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People that "I just wish I could get my hands on him—I'd wring his neck—trying to get my boy electrocuted "

Particularly determined was the Communist assault on that organization which, for twenty-two years, has had a notable record of victories in State and Federal courts in protecting the Negro's constitutional rights.

### COMMUNIST TRICKS

The Communists sought vigorously to weaken or destroy confidence in this organization and to injure the reputation it had built up over a period of two decades. Its officers were attacked as being "in league with the lyncher-bosses of the South," as plotters to "murder the Scottsboro martyrs," as sycophantic "tools of the capitalists." Determined efforts were made to break up meetings of the NAACP, in some instances police officers being necessary to avert serious disorder. Communists were scattered throughout the audiences and, at a prearranged signal, began to shout for the right to be heard. When this was denied, handfuls of Communist literature were flung into the air and such disorder created as to break up some of the meetings. A favorite device would be for a Communist to announce that one of the "mothers" was present and de-

(*Continued on page 537*)

"THANK YOU FOR THE SPINGARN MEDAL: *I hope I can be half as good as my daddy." With these words, 6-year-old Charles Houston, Jr., accepts the 35th Spingarn medal awarded posthumously to his father, the late Charles Hamilton Houston, before an audience of 3,000 at the closing mass meeting of the 41st annual convention at Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass., on June 25. Dean Erwin Griswold (Left), of Harvard University Law School makes the presentation, as NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Houston look on.*

■ Purposes of the White House youth conference

# Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has issued a formal call for a Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in Washington, D. C., the week of December 3, 1950. "The purpose of this conference," in the words of the National Committee on Children and Youth, "shall be to consider how we can develop in children the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and responsible citizenship, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development."

The White House Conference is not a new idea. The first conference was held in 1909 under the auspices of President Theodore Roosevelt. One of the results of this meeting was the formation of the Children's Bureau of the federal government. In 1919 President Woodrow Wilson called the second conference at the request of the Children's Bureau. This meeting set child, health, and welfare standards and demanded child labor legislation. President Herbert Hoover called the third meeting in 1930, at which the famous "Children's Charter" was drawn. "The importance of the child in democracy" was the theme of the fourth conference called in 1940 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

This mid-century conference is, therefore, not without precedent. The White House conference is now an institution. The theme of this year's gathering will be "The Child in his Family and Community." Actual work of the delegates to the conference will be to collect the available data on the subject of child health and welfare and put it into useable form; to examine environmental influences on children; to study ways in which the home, school, church, law, health and welfare agencies, and other social institutions, individually and cooperatively, serve the needs of children; to formulate, through the cooperative efforts of laymen and specialists, proposals for the improvement of parental, environmental, and institutional in-

fluences on children; and finally to suggest means for putting these proposals into action.

In order to achieve these objectives, the conference has been visualized as having a three-fold pattern: the preparatory period, the conference period itself, and the follow-up of the conference proposals.

This 1950 convention was suggested in 1946 by the National Committee on Children and Youth and two years later Congress appropriated $75,000 for the preliminary work. Under the chairmanship of Oscar R. Ewing, head of the Federal Security Administration, of which the Children's Bureau is a part, an inter-departmental committee of federal agencies concerned with the problem was established. Advisory councils on participation of national organizations, on federal government participation, on state and local action, and on youth participation were set up along with technical and special committees on fact finding, communications, conference programs, and on the budget and financing. Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, is acting as conference secretary.

The NAACP has participated in the planning of the conference from the beginning in the person of Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary. Mrs. Hurley has been an active member of two of the advisory councils: those on national organizations, and youth participation. She is also serving as a member of the steering committee of the advisory council on the participation of national organizations.

This is the first conference at which youth will be represented. For the knowledge and experience of youth are necessary for the complete picture of the problems with which young people are confronted. The NAACP will be represented by three of its outstanding youth leaders, and it will be their duty to carry out the goals set by the advisory council on youth participation. The Association has an important role to play in this conference, since it will be the responsibility of the NAACP to take the lead in pressing for the enactment of civil rights and welfare legislation. The conference should put itself on record as being opposed to every form of segregation or discrimination as injurious to the welfare of children. Special attention should be paid to the status and needs of Negro children, and it is the job of the NAACP to see to it that studies are made of this problem and constructive action taken.

The conference is non-partisan and non-political and persons of every race, religion, socio-economic level, and cultural background will participate. A great deal can be accomplished by the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth only if every individual cooperates fully and is willing to work to provide a better standard of living and increased opportunities for all children and youth.

# Editorials

## MIXED SCHOOLS

THIRTY-NINE years ago when we began this record of our graduates there were few Negroes enrolled in white institutions. In fact, the majority of white schools did not eagerly welcome Negro students although there was no organized opposition to their admittance. It was traditional with a few institutions not to have colored students; while others followed just the opposite tradition of seeking a token enrollment. Happily, this whole attitude now has practically disappeared. Today Negroes are a commonplace in most mixed schools and they are accepted not as curiosities but simply as students. They participate in all phases of college life, both curricular and extra-curricular. They captain basket and football teams, sing in the glee clubs; become presidents of their classes and officers in student-government organizations; and in a few instances they have been inducted into local chapters of national Greek-letter fraternities.

This revolution, for surely it is a revolution, has resulted from many factors: The aggressive campaigns of liberal student groups, faculty prodding, alumni prompting, and sometimes outside pressure. We are glad to note the rapidly decreasing number of mixed institutions which answer our annual educational questionnaire. Every year we must lop a batch of these schools from our list because they no longer keep statistics of their students by race. This is a trend which we welcome and applaud. For surely integration should take place in educational institutions if it takes place anywhere.

What about the mixed schools listed in this issue? Do they keep statistics by race? No, they do not. The figures which we have obtained are estimates sent in by cooperative deans and the students themselves. In a few instances the information came from the ever ubiquitous campus reporter who likes to dig up student information. In closing we must not overlook the seventy odd Negro instructors and professors who are teaching in these institutions. The dawn of complete integration in higher education now beckons.

## BAPTIST CONDEMN SEGREGATION

ALL Christians thrill in the position taken by the World Baptist Congress in Cleveland, Ohio, in its condemnation of segregation in a resolution adopted on July 27. The resolution called upon all associated Baptist organizations to abandon segregation and discrimination "based on race, color or culture." Though it seems only natural to expect the churches to take the lead in fighting racism, one paradox in America is that they have lagged behind most secular groups. Labor unions, lodges, and educational organizations have been far ahead of the churches in this respect. Since racism and Christianity have always been incompatible, it is refreshing to find church groups putting themselves officially on record against color caste.

The World Baptist Congress now joins hands with the Federal Council

of Church, which passed a similar resolution in December, 1948. The Catholics have long condemned racial segregation, and the Jewish congregations have always been against it despite the fact that their faith enlists few Negroes.

Such discrimination, the resolution rightly observes, "provides fertile soil for the development and spread of communism, fascism and other anti-social programs." "We believe," the delegates said, "that discrimination and segregation based on religion, race, color and culture are ethically and morally indefensible and contrary to the Gospel of Christ and the principle of freedom for which Baptists stand." Every Baptist is asked to examine his own soul to see if he is free of racial and cultural prejudices. Every Baptist church is urged to repeal all laws on its books which discriminate against racial or cultural groups.

This resolution is an earnest of the future. Only a few years ago such a resolution condemning segregation would never have got out of committee—even if it had been introduced. But when a large denomination like the Baptists adopts an anti-segregation resolution it is an indication of the broad sweep of progress that has taken place in race relations. What remains now is the implementation in the many thousands of autonomous Baptist bodies. Promotion of racial understanding is now a priority. We cannot maintain our democratic freedoms without conviction and vigilance.

## KOREAN WAR

AMERICA will win the hot war in Korea. But are we prepared to win the peace? Just pushing the North Koreans back to, or beyond the 38th parallel is not enough. To win the peace in Korea we need a long-range economic and political program which envisages more than attempt at restoral of the pre-war status. But it seems, to judge by the public pronouncements of our top policy makers, that we have neither the understanding nor the program. Everybody apparently knows what ought to be done about Asia, but hardly anyone seems aware that we must work with Asians. Prime Minister Nehru of India complains that the West makes "decisions affecting vast areas of Asia without understanding the real needs and minds of the people. . . . While old forms of empire are dead, new types of colonialism or controlism are becoming apparent. . . . The fate of Asia is still being determined by statesmen of the western world."

The fracas in Korea is not "police action," but real war with problems political and economic as serious as any of World War II. We cannot win Asia to our side by backing reactionaries like Bao Dai in Indochina, Chiang Kaishek in Formosa, or Rhee in South Korea. And we will never win the political war in Asia as long as Koreans and Asiatics are "gooks" in the eyes of our fighting men. Whether we know it or not, Asia is in revolution. Her people fight for nationhood. Here is America's opportunity to live up to her own revolutionary past by helping the struggling masses of Asia to economic security and political independence.

■ This report on the 41st annual NAACP convention by the director of NAACP branches replaces our monthly "Along the N. A. A. C. P. Battlefront," which will be resumed with our next issue

# The 41st—a Convention of Great Decision

*By Gloster B. Current*

WHEN the curtain rang down on the closing meeting of the 41st Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the singing of the hymn "Till We Meet Again," 500 determined delegates from 45 states and the District of Columbia left Mechanics Hall in Boston, Mass., vowing to increase the tempo of their activities back home in an all-out fight to rid the country of segregation and discrimination.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, whose speech at the closing session climaxed the six-day convention filled with stirring addresses, exciting debates, and lively discussions, told the delegates to go home and defeat those reactionary members of Congress who had failed to support civil-rights legislation.

The convention opened Tuesday afternoon, June 20, in an august setting, historic Union Methodist church with Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, presiding, and closed Sunday afternoon, June 25. Veteran NAACP leaders of innumerable jousts with jim-crow participated jointly for the first time since 1941 with alert, sometimes wildly enthusiastic, youth delegates from the councils and college chapters.

In a packed church Tuesday night, June 20, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, in an address entitled "Equality of Opportunity Everywhere," reviewed the achievements of the NAACP during 1950 and sounded the battle cry for the coming year. Urging intensified and unrelenting pressure on senators to force FEPC to the floor and secure its passage in this session of Congress, the NAACP administrator scored the "smoothies" in both parties who are juggling human rights for political advantage. Reporting on the successful National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization sponsored by the NAACP in January, in which 4,000 representatives of NAACP branches and other organizations participated, Wilkins severely criti-

cized the attempts of Communists to infiltrate and control the mobilization.

#### HOUSING NEEDS

Techniques for eliminating segregation and discrimination in housing and securing better employment opportunities and fair employment practices were outlined in the sessions on Wednesday, June 21. The topic "Unsegregated Housing—Key to Integration" was discussed by a panel which included Dr. Robert C. Weaver, author of *The Negro Ghetto;* Dr. Frank S. Horne and Mr. Roland M. Sawyer of Federal Housing Agency; Mrs. Constance Motley, NAACP assistant special counsel; and Samuel A. Williams, president of the East Orange, N. J., branch of the NAACP.

In order to break down segregation in housing, Dr. Weaver suggested: (1) an effective well-directed housing committee in each branch of the NAACP; and (2) a housing division within the national office with a full-time person assigned to develop the housing program.

Dr. Horne listed the federal housing program objectives as (1) increasing the housing supply; (2) freeing lands and housing developments from all artificially imposed restrictions; and (3) developing new housing areas and clearing slums to achieve democratically integrated communities.

Participating in the discussion "The Negro and the Present Economic Situation" were John C. Davis, Washington, D.C.; Clarence Mitchell, NAACP labor secretary; H. L. Mitchell, president of the National Farm Labor Union, AFL; and Dr. Seymour E. Harris, Harvard economics professor.

The support of both major parties is needed in the struggle we are making for FEPC, Mitchell declared: "As a party, the Democrats have failed miserably in the national fight for civil rights legislation in general. Their failure on FEPC has been due mainly to poor planning and lack of enthusiasm. It is also true that the southerners are led by a tough, shrewd crew of renegades who lost the national election in 1948, but who win all the major battles against progress in Congress."

Mitchell charged that "old guard" Republican leadership is responsible for the failure of that party to stand squarely behind FEPC.

"There is no one in the Republican party top leadership in Washington who has matched President Truman's public stand on FEPC. Senator Taft of Ohio, whose influence is strongest in the capital among members of the Republican party, is the real author of the McConnell bill on FEPC," Mr. Mitchell reported.

Mitchell said that the machinery of the federal Fair Employment Board for government workers was "not being used to correct disgusting racial discrimination in the field offices of various federal agencies. Pointing to the success of state FEPC in 10 states, the NAACP labor secretary urged branches to file more complaints with these agencies, and to work for passage of state FEPC laws in those states where such laws are not in effect.

#### POINT IV AND INTERFAITH

Highlights of the Wednesday evening session were the addresses of the Honorable Edward R. Dudley,

American Ambassador to Liberia, and Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress.

Ambassador Dudley termed President Truman's point-four program a key to the implementation of the objectives of United States policy toward Africa and said that the policy of the United States in Africa is (1) "to favor the progressive development of the dependent peoples of Africa toward self-government and economic security"; (2) "to foster sound relations between European nations and the African peoples towards the ultimate and lasting stability of both Europe and Africa, and to promote a pattern of harmonious coexistence between the two;" (3) "to create an atmosphere in which the African peoples will have no hesitancy in recognizing that their aims and ambitions can best be served through associating with the free nations of the world in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter."

Rabbi Miller stressed the importance of intergroup understanding and intergroup defense against discrimination on national and community levels. Dr. Miller declared that "racial provincialism" and isolation of groups who seek to advance liberal causes results in dividing these groups and setting them one against the other.

### POLITICAL ACTION

The tempo of the convention picked up on Thursday, June 22, with discussions on the best methods of carrying on political action within the framework of the NAACP program and policy. Kelly Alexander, crusading president of the North Carolina state conference of branches, and Roy Wilkins outlined methods for increasing registration and voting.

Mr. Alexander declared that "it is not enough just to get people registered, but voters must be organized. NAACP leaders should be concerned about developing leadership on the ward and precinct level, for it is from that level that the power to elect officials stems."

As a means of obtaining effective political action, Mr. Wilkins suggested: (1) resourcefullness on the part of individuals and branches on all levels, state, city and county, in an effort to carry through on those measures which are of vital interest to Negroes; (2) writing letters to congressmen urging support of such measures as FEPC; (3) close cooperation with sympathetic organizations, such as various Jewish groups; and (4) campaigns to defeat those representatives who voted against measures vital to the interests of minority groups.

A summary of useful and tried techniques for effecting a militant program on the local level was given in the afternoon session on Thursday by Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham *World;* David Owens, president of the East St. Louis, Illinois, branch NAACP; Daniel E. Byrd, NAACP assistant field secretary; and the Reverend Mr. Albert C. Keith of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

### MINORITIES AND TOTALITARIANISM

The first target of the totalitarians is the independent minority, Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Pulitzer prize-winning Harvard historian, as-

serted in an address Thursday night. Pointing out that all "totalitarianism . . . tends irresistibly toward the theory of the master race," Schlesinger applied this concept to the acts of Soviet communism.

"To get to power," he said, the totalitarians are prepared to promise almost everything to everyone. The fascists offered security to the rich and power to the poor, high prices to the farmer and high wages to the worker; anything which would give them a foothold from which they could work to disrupt democracy. The communist technique is not dissimilar, though it addresses itself much more to nationality and racial groups. Thus. when it operates cial groups. Thus, when it operates as an instrumentality for disintegrating and subverting a going society, Communism is prodigal in its promises to all minorities. Under a Communist regime, they say the minorities will have self-determination, freedom, power."

Schlesinger called the civil rights program "an essential part, not just of our domestic policy, but of our foreign as well, and of our entire moral existence." Totalitarianism must be answered in America, Schlesinger concluded, by "ending the flight from freedom."

#### CHURCH AND NAACP

In his address, Bishop Buford Gordon, resident bishop of the 7th episcopal district of the AME Zion church, said that the church and the NAACP must "organize our forces and utilize our resources that God has given us to bring about a new world order."

Gordon said the new world order would not be brought about "by mechanisms of escape—by fleeing from the South to the North; by leaving America to find havens in Russia, France and Spain; by the process of biological amalgamation of races in order that we may lose our identity . . . by passive submission to the controlling forces of our day . . . by conformity to the patterns of traditionalism and gradualism."

Pointing out things to do, the bishop said that "we must quit overemphasizing the difference of race, class, caste, or nationality, for an over-emphasis on *race consciousness* becomes race prejudice. We must continually work for an *interracial consciousness,* which will break down the walls that separate us, and will erase lines that might in the least, divide us socially, economically, politically and religiously.

New Jersey's Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, who has been credited with playing a major role in the elimination of segregation in that state's national guard and education, thru adoption of a new constitution, was the principal speaker Friday evening, June 23. Driscoll, debonair and charming, told the delegates by a simple recitation of facts how discrimination was wiped out in his state because of the willing-minded citizens who worked together on the issue.

"We now have in New Jersey," said Driscoll, "a fair, effective law against discrimination—and the important thing about it is that it is working. Likewise our FEPC law works." The governor paid tribute to the cooperation received from the New Jersey state conference of the

NAACP and its president, Dr. U. S. Wiggins, who presided at the Friday evening session.

Another feature of the Friday night session was the presentation of the "Story of Seven Songs," by Langston Hughes, done by the Metropolitan Youth Chorale, a unit of the Brooklyn youth council.

### MASS MEETING

Grandeur, pomp and ceremony attended the closing mass meeting Sunday afternoon at Mechanics Hall. A drum and bugle corps of a local Episcopal church and American Legionnaires paraded around the hall, then marched to the stage for the presentation of colors and the salute to the flag.

The 35th Spingarn Medal was awarded posthumously to the late Attorney Charles H. Houston by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard law school. Dean Griswold praised Houston as a scholar in the law and graduate schools of Harvard university and for his painstakingly successful achievement as a brilliant civil-rights attorney in private and public practice.

The citation honored Mr. Houston for legal victories in the University of Missouri case, the railway trainmen cases, many criminal cases in which Negroes had been denied due process of law because of race, and the restrictive covenant cases. The citation declared "His true greatness, however, can be measured by the many legal cases in which his vision and unselfish devotion to principle inspired other lawyers of both races to champion the civil rights of minority groups. It is doubtful that there has been a single important case involving civil rights during the past fifteen years in which Charles Houston has not either participated directly or by consultation and advice. He will forever be an inspiration to all freedom-loving people—a great man."

### PROGRAM AND POLICY

In two legislative sessions, Friday and Saturday mornings, the convention deliberated and adopted resolutions presented by a committee headed by A. Maceo Smith of Dallas, Texas, turning down proposed amendments to the constitution to reduce the basic membership fee to $1.00 and adopted instead a recommendation to the board for a constitutional change requiring the election of a youth member of the national board of directors.

Four members of the national nominating committee were elected on Saturday: Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles, California; Joshua Thompson, Ambler, Pennsylvania; Rev. A. C. Keith, Grand Rapids, Michigan; and W. R. Saxon, Asheville, North Carolina. This committee will be augmented by three members elected by the national board of directors and will nominate 16 members of the 48-member board of directors. Election by branches will be in a referendum during the branch annual meetings held in November and December.

A committee to plan the 1951 convention procedure was elected, composed of Charles Lucas, executive secretary of the Cleveland, Ohio, branch; Charles McLean, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and Mrs. Kitty Hall, St. Louis, Missouri.

(*Continued on page* 522)

# What the Branches Are Doing

*Pledges:* Branches have pledged a total of $8,128 toward the national office budget to help implement recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions. These pledges followed an appeal of Walter White, executive secretary, made under date of June 9. As we go to press $1,395 has been paid. All branches are urged to send in their pledges and payments as soon as possible.

*Michigan:* In 1948 the GRAND RAPIDS branch enrolled a total of 220 members. The following year, 1949, when Rev. Albert C. Keith took over the leadership of the campaign the enrollment was increased to 982 members. In the 1950 campaign which has just been concluded, the branch enrolled 1,192 senior members and 52 youth members.

As a result of the excellent results obtained in these drives, Rev. Keith was invited to speak at the annual conference in Boston, Mass., June 22, on the subject: "Mobilizing the Branch and the Community in a Membership Campaign." His remarks included the following recommendations to branch officers and campaign leaders:

"First, Alert the community through the medium of publicity, by using the local daily papers, radios, handbills and material from the national office. Secure a good public relations man. If you have a good newspaper man in your community, get him to chair such a committee. This should be an all-year job. He must be able to talk with editors, radio public relations men and sell them on your idea or campaign and solicit their cooperation.

"Second: Campaign organization. This is another all-year job. If your campaign is in May, you should begin to plan for it in January. The president of the branch should call together interested leaders of the community at a dinner with the idea of selecting a general chairman or co-chairman. This dinner is at the expense of the president. The other people there should be thought of as potential leaders of divisions. When your general chairman is selected, he should be the outstanding leader in the community. Select your division leaders. Give your division leaders the opportunity to choose their captains and the captains their workers.

"Kick-off dinner: By all means have a kick-off dinner free to the workers. This dinner should be paid for by interested friends and businessmen and women of the community.

"Visual aid is of the utmost importance. Have a large report board in the room where reports will be made. The board should show the names of the general chairman, divisional leaders and captains and have space for nightly reports and percentages. This process will have a psychological effect that will stimulate each worker and each divisional leader to reach his goal.

"Secure speakers and a short program for each evening. Liberal ministers and rabbis of your community should be invited to speak in order to

JAMES E. KING, *former president of the Atlantic City, N. J., NAACP branch has been appointed a distributor for Inventors Diversified Service, Inc., of New Jersey.*

inspire the workers. Under no circumstances should a campaign last over ten days.

"Prizes and awards each night and at the final report meeting will greatly add to the success of your campaign. These prizes will be willingly donated by the businesses of the community.

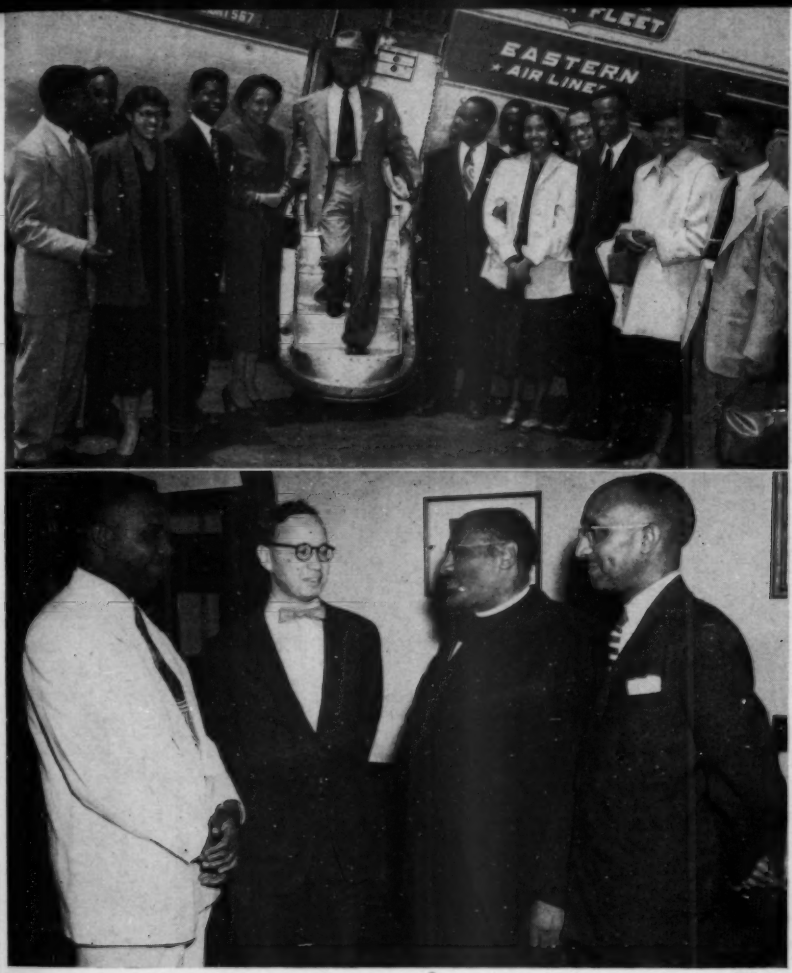
"This last bit of advice: Be sure that your campaign organization is completely organized in every detail and I will assure you that your campaign will be a great success."

*Minnesota:* The MINNEAPOLIS branch was permitted to enter the case of Silas and Alice Paulson vs. Camille Keller and Wm. Cassius as friend of the court on July 1 in Hennepin county district court. Mrs. Keller was prevented from moving into the property at 4544 Third Avenue South which she bought May 1. The Paulsons, sellers, represented by Frank Warner, filed a complaint against Mrs. Keller and Mr. Cassius, realtor, on June 16, saying that Mr. Cassius had represented Mrs. Keller as being white, and that such misrepresentation constituted fraud. Mrs. Keller and Mr. Cassius, through their attorneys, Sheldon Karlins and Raymond Cannon, entered a demurrer against the original complaint. This means that, while the defense contends that the charges are false, even if they were true, they would not serve as a basis for revoking this sale. The attorneys appearing on behalf of the NAACP were headed by Jonas Schwartz, and included Sidney Lorber, Bradshaw Mintener, Charles B. Howard, N. M. Coursolle, and R. A. Skinner.

The Minneapolis branch expresses its gratitude for the anonymous monthly contribution of $15. It is made by

*RNS Photo*

REV. STANLEY E. LYNTON, *pastor of the second Baptist church, Akron, Ohio, is the first Negro ever named to the post of president of the Akron Ministerial Association.*




Roberts

NAACP YOUTH GROUP *welcomes Heman Sweatt, recent winner in the Sweatt case, to the 41st annual NAACP convention in Boston, Mass., as he steps from plane. BOTTOM: Among important people at the conference were (L to R) Kelly Alexander, president of the N. C. State Conference; Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard; Bishop Buford F. Gordon, bishop of the 7th episcopal district AME Zion church; and Rev. E. C. McLeod, pastor of the Union Methodist Church, headquarters of the convention.*

a member who wishes to remain anonymous.

Through vigorous actions by the ST. PAUL branch, the captain of the steamer and the president of the Avalon Steamship Lines were arrested and released on bond because they refused equal accomodations to two Negro couples in July.

*Pennsylvania:* The youth council of the JOHNSTOWN branch was reorganized on May 23, following several years of inactivity. Reorganized by the youth committee of the branch under the guidance of Rev. B. S. Thompson, chairman, the new officers of the council are Donald Hall, president; Vann Johnson, vice-president; Delores Hall, secretary; and George Parris, treasurer.

## SOUTHWEST REGION

*Fort Worth, Texas:* In a decision whose implications will reverberate through hundreds of school districts in Texas and throughout the South, federal district judge Joseph B. Dooley of Fort Worth has decreed that a school district in Texas is "bound to provide and maintain in the district public school facilities and education for resident Negro scholastics of said district, substantially equal to such facilities and education provided at the same time therein for resident white scholastics. . . ."

Moreover, said Judge Dooley, the district is "without legal authority or right to close the Negro school, but still maintain the white school in said district, and in lieu of a local Negro school seek to transfer all Negro scholastics of the said districts to the Negro schools" of an adjoining district.

Specifically, the case serving as the vehicle for Judge Dooley's momentous pronouncement was one brought some months ago by Negro residents of Euless, a rural community near Fort Worth known locally as "Mosher Valley," against their school board when the board ordered the Negro school closed and students thereof to be transferred to Fort Worth, about fifteen miles away. Up in arms, parents not only filed suit but kept their children home, going to the length of digging down into their meagre incomes to buy books, hire a teacher and set up in the local church for the entire 1949-50-school year. Under the supervision of Dr. George D. Flemmings, president of the Fort Worth branch, an NAACP branch was organized in Euless and subsequently the legal services of regional special counsel U. S. Tate were enlisted. He brought Attorney C. B. Bunkley of Dallas into the case when it was filed several months ago.

Competent observers point out that the Euless Independent School District, loser in the law suit, occupies a peculiarly difficult position if it chooses to maintain segregation of Negroes in its educational system. Publicly proclaiming that it has no money to construct a Negro school equal to the existing white institution, the board, faced with the "at the same time" proviso in Judge Dooley's order must find the money somehow and construct a school by September, or face contempt charges —or drop segregation. Similar situations confront other Texas school districts which, neglecting to provide schools for their Negro scholastics, are sending these children to schools outside the district.

*Dallas, Texas:* The Texas Council of Negro Organizations, meeting in all-morning sessions, significantly enough on July 4, Independence Day, went unequivocally on record "to take immediate steps to extend the field of its attack on legalized racial segregation," particularly in the specified areas of education, transportation, housing, military service, health, and civil and political rights. President of the coun-

A CERTIFICATE *of service is handed Rev. William Oliver of Redbird, Okla., by Dorothy Parker for 20-year attendance record at NAACP national conferences.*

cil is Dr. J. J. Rhoads of Marshall. More than 80 delegates representing the 45 affiliates of the council were in attendance and voted unanimously to adopt the resolutions condemning segregation. The business sessions of the conference culminated in a victory dinner in honor of Heman Marion Sweatt of the famous "Sweatt Case" in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening. The dinner, staged at Moorland YMCA and attended by almost 100 persons, was addressed by Dr. Rhoads; speaker at the mass meeting was Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

*Little Rock, Arkansas:* Another long political stride was taken by Negroes of Pulaski county and the state of Arkansas when on July 5, federal district judge Thomas C. Trimble ordered the Paulaski county Democratic party to place on the ballot for July 25 primaries the name of Rev. J. H. Gatlin, Negro minister who has announced his candidacy for alderman in the second ward of Little Rock.

The case developed when Rev. Gatlin, upon refusal of the county Democratic officials to place his name on the ballot, appealed to L. C. Bates, chairman of the Little Rock NAACP branch legal redress committee. Mr. Bates and his committee, after counselling Rev. Gatlin to exhaust all appeals, which he did without effect, then brought the matter to the attention of attorneys J. R. Booker, prominent local lawyer, and U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional special counsel of Dallas.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION

(*Continued from page* 516)

The bid of the Atlanta, Georgia, branch to entertain the 1951 convention was unanimously accepted. Meeting in the South for the first time since the Houston convention in 1941, the Atlanta convention is expected to attract a record number of delegates.

### DIGEST OF RESOLUTIONS

The attitude of the NAACP in its quest for civil rights is best summed up in this digest of the Preamble to the resolutions adopted at the convention:

"The Forty-First Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People finds us closer than ever before towards accomplishment and full realization of our basic objective—the removal of all discrimination based upon race and color from every phase of American life. The past year has been one of momentous progress. . . . We will undertake the task of implementing these decisions [recent Supreme Court decisions] in the most backward areas of the Deep South as well as in the more civilized communities of the North, East, and West.

"These successes have given renewed hope to all Americans in the ultimate establishment in practice of the classless society to which our democracy is dedicated. . . . We have greater reason than ever to take pride in being a part of the NAACP, the greatest civil-rights organization in the world today. . . ."

Long aware of the grave harm done by Communists to the legitimate struggle of the Negro for civil rights, the NAACP has steered an anti-Communist course even when public opinion was not as unfavorable to the "Reds" as it is today. Recent attempts of the Communists to embarrass the NAACP civil-rights

program and their aggressive infiltration tactics caused the 41st conference to adopt an anti-Communist resolution. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 309 to 57.

Vital paragraph of this resolution reads: "Resolved, that this Convention go on record as directing and instructing the Board of Directors to take the necessary action to eradicate such infiltration, and if necessary to suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter and expel any unit, which, in the judgment of the board of directors, upon a basis of the findings of the aforementioned investigation and study of local units comes under Communist or other political control and action."

*Labor and Employment:* That the NAACP reaffirms its support of collective bargaining and democratic trade unionism; that it reaffirms its opposition to the Taft-Hartley law. The NAACP supports the present policy of eliminating racial discrimination from civil-service applications, but deplores the fact that such descriptions have crept back in the case of veterans because their discharge papers contain racial identification.

*Social Security:* That the United States establish a comprehensive social security program for all.

*Education:* That the Association supports federal aid to education, with safeguards against segregation and discrimination. That the victories in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases be consolidated.

*Political Action:* That the Association cooperate in a drive to register two and one-half million Negro voters in the southern states by 1952; that voters be kept informed of the records of local and state officials on issues affecting the welfare of minority groups; and that the Association continue civil-rights mobilization.

*Colonial Problems:* That the Association opposes the continuation of the colonial status quo and urges the United States government to work for the independence of colonial peoples.

#### INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The convention called for the establishment of a Midwest Regional Office "to be established in conformity with the present policies of the National Board of Directors." Regional offices now operate in San Francisco, Calif., and Dallas, Texas. A Southeastern regional office is in process of establishment. The convention also called for formation of a national youth committee to be chosen by regions; definition of the jurisdiction of branches and other units where more than one is chartered in an area; and improvement of youth and senior-branch cooperation.

*Ike Smalls:* The Ike Smalls cup was awarded to the Niagara Falls, N. Y., branch for having the largest increase in membership during 1949. This award is given annually by Ike Smalls of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the vice-presidents of the Association.

*Thalheimer Awards:* Recognition of successful fights by NAACP branches against segregation in education, housing, labor, and recreational facilities was given in the form of the annual Thalheimer awards. The awards, donated by Dr. Ross P. Thalheimer of Baltimore,

(*Continued on page* 542)

AT THE 41st ANNUAL CONFERENCE—*Jesse Thompson, president of the Erie, Pa., NAACP branch greets NAACP executive secretary Walter White and NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall (Right).*

LIFE CERTIFICATE—*This is a scene at the 41st annual NAACP convention held in Boston, Mass., June 20-25, when Dr. J. M. Tinsley of the NAACP board awarded a life certificate to Carl R. Johnson of the Principals Study Club of Kansas City, Mo. L to R: Dr. J. M. Tinsely, Richmond, Va.; Dr. George D. Flemmings, Ft. Worth, Texas; Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; and Carl R. Johnson. BOTTOM: One of the sessions of the 41st annual convention.*

# College and School News

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY (Indiana) conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Todd Duncan on June 4. Mr. Duncan plays the leading role of Rev. Stephen Kumalo in the Maxwell Anderson-Kurt Weill musical, "Lost in the Stars."

■

Since 62-year-old Myrt M. Coney of Pike County, Miss., was graduated last year from ROSE HILL high school, of which one of his sons is principal, he has shifted from cotton to cattle and poultry. Mr. Coney, who owns 660 acres, has been interested in livestock farming for a long time; but it was not until he began high school courses and project work in agriculture that he was willing to branch out into cattle and poultry on a large scale.

■

Dr. Melvin P. Sikes is new dean of the college of liberal arts at WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY. Dr. Sikes, a graduate of North Carolina college, holds a Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago. He began his new duties on July 1.

Three other Ph. D.'s have been added to the faculty in the persons of Dr. Gilbert Jones, Karl Marcinkowski, and Dr. Lore Rose David.

Five supporting bishops of the first educational area of the African Methodist Episcopal Church repledged their support to Wilberforce and have guaranteed the school budget for the school year 1950-51.

The religious committee and the Christian fellowship group of the WEST KENTUCKY VOCATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL presented Rosa Page Welch in recital on June 9.

The school closed its 1949-50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academic year with 123 graduates, the largest class in its history. Commencement speaker was William Mason Cooper, of the extension department of Hampton Institute. Annual baccalaureate sermon was preached by Bishop H. P. Porter of Louisville, Ky.

■

Nathan A. Pitts, acting chairman of the social science division of SHAW UNIVERSITY, received the Ph. D. degree from the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., in June. Dr. Pitts, who attended elementary and high schools in Macon, Ga., where he was born, is a graduate of Xavier university and holds his M. A. also from the Catholic university. He has been teaching at Shaw for the past four years.

Shaw was host to the 14th annual Ministers' Instiute and Women's Missionary Training Conference in June. The conferences were sponsored by the department or religious promotion of Shaw in conjunction with state and sectional conventions of the Baptist demonination.

■

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE celebrated its 75th anniversary and commencement on May 29. Commencement speaker was Tim J. Campbell, a lawyer and moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

Among the distinguished guests who brought greetings to the anniversary were Hon. James W. Elmore, mayor of Knoxville; C. E. Brehm, president of the University of Tennessee; and Dr. W. E. Turner, representing the governor of Tennessee.


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**Dr. John B. Eubanks, *President***
**or The Registrar**

Forty-one students received A. B. degrees; 25, B. S. degrees; and 2, B. Mus. degrees. Honorary degrees were conferred upon three Knoxville graduates who have rendered distinguished service in their fields of work; namely, LL. D.'s upon presidents Samuel R. Higgins, of Allen university, and Richard V. Moore, of Bethune-Cookman college; and a D. D. upon Rev. D. F. White, retired United Presbyterian minister of Selma, Ala.

■

The Virginia Association of New Farmers of America held its 24th annual state convention at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE June 5-7. Over 300 representatives from fifty-four local chapters were in attendance. Special awards were made to those who had made outstanding achievements in farm mechanics, farm and home improvement, farm and home electrification, dairy farming, and soil and water conservation.

Twenty-one students completed ROTC training and have received commissions in the Army Reserve. Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of State, was guest speaker; and First Lt. Lawrence N. Jones, QMC, assistant professor of military science and tactics, administered the oath of office to the new officers, after which their commissions were presented to them by Captain Hendrick assisted by First Lt. Horace E. Thompson, QMC, adjutant.

■

One of the most unusual community projects in history was offered at the UNIVERSITY OF DENVER on August 13 with presentation of the *Fiesta de Coronado*, a pageant


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of the peoples of the southwest. Purpose of the project, participated in by prominent persons from the university staff and the community, was the bettering of human relations among all groups.

■

The annual national fellowships of the PROVIDENT MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for 1950-51 for graduate and undergraduate study in medicine have been announced by Dr. N. O. Calloway, executive director. The awards include eleven renewals and fourteen new fellows, with a special grant in pediatrics yet to be made.

■

For the first time in twenty years a course on methods of teaching mining to prepare teachers for instructing high school students is being offered at WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. The course consists of lectures, moving pictures and still pictures illustrative of mining and the allied industries. The summer miner's encampment at Clifftop, W. Va., is an integral part of the course.

Eleven graduate and former students of the college received advanced and professional degrees from various universities of the nation. Robert L. Clark, instructor in political science, has received a scholarship to continue graduate study at the University of Illinois for the school year 1950-51. Dr. Grace Isabel Woodson, professor of education, received a citation, as a distinguished alumna, from Wilberforce university for ten years of distinguished achievement in education and inter-group relations.

■

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livered the commencement address at the 80th annual commencement of BENEDICT COLLEGE. High point of the commencement celebration was a class reunion on the 50th anniversary of the class of 1900.

The joint Benedict-Allen summer school reports an enrollment of 1485. A special feature of the summer school was the workshop in elementary reading conducted by Dr. Leonard Simon of New York university.

■

Channing Heggie Tobias director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, received the honorary degree of LL. D. at the 118th commencement of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. This was the first time a Negro was so honored by New York university.

■

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY and the James Weldon Johnson Literary Guild presented a special celebration commemorating the birthday of the late James Weldon Johnson on June 15. The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection has been a part of the 135th Street Children's Room since 1938. Its books, especially selected from the field of juvenile literature about the Negro, are presented by the literary guild which honors Mr. Johnson's memory.

■

The American Medical Association, which held its annual convention in San Francisco June 26-30, was requested to issue a statement of policy against discriminatory practices in the field of health and professional education. The request was made by Dr. W. Montague Cobb,


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professor of anatomy at HOWARD UNIVERSITY, on behalf of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the National Medical Association, and of the national medical committee of the NAACP.

E. Horace Fitchett, assistant professor of sociology at Howard, received the doctorate degree in sociology from the University of Chicago. His thesis was "The Free Negro in Charleston, South Carolina." Dr. Fitchett is the author of numerous magazine articles on various phases of sociology and a member of many learned societies.

Three Howard June-graduates have been awarded Lucy E. Moten Travel Fellowships of $700 each by Howard to enable them to travel and study abroad.

John Coleman, Washington, D. C., who received his B. S. with cum laude honors, will study bio-physics at the University of Gottingen and live for six weeks among the German people. Patricia Joan Huggins, Baton Rouge, La., who received her B. A. with cum laude honors, will make a six-week tour of and study of compartive cultures in Western Europe. Billie Henderson, New York City, who received the Master of Social Work degree, will travel and study in England, observing and collecting data in respect to the national health plan of that country.

Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of Howard, was selected as one of twenty American educators to attend an inter-university round table for Indian and American students and faculty held in India during the summer.

Dr. Leon E. Wright, associate professor of New Testament in the


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school of religion, has been appointed to an editorial board composed of American and British scholars who are engaged in preparing a new edition of manuscript evidence for the text of the Greek New Testament. The work of the editorial board will extend over several years and their first volume is expected to appear in 1954. Dr. Wright's doctoral dissertation in the history and philosophy of religion has been selected for publication in the Harvard University Historical Monograph Series of the Harvard department of history.

Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard, was invited to join the faculty of The Salzburg Seminar in American Studies where he conducted the lectures and seminars in American philosophy at the fourth annual summer session in Salzburg, Austria. The project, under the auspices of the Harvard Council, assembles each year a select student group of about a hundred from as many European countries as possible for a six-week intensive study of American life and civilization.

Two Howard co-eds received commissions as second lieutenants in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) upon their graduation in June. Salome Butler, of Stanford, Conn., and Vivian E. Davis, of Baltimore, Md., were the first women to receive commissions upon graduating at Howard.

William White Blocker, field agent for Howard university, died on July 1 at People's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., following an operation for acute appendicitis. Mr. Blocker was stricken while doing field work for the university in St. Louis.


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MORGAN STATE COLLEGE celebrated her 83rd baccalaureate and commencement exercises June 4-5 in the Hughes Memorial Stadium, when degrees were awarded to approximately 250 graduates. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Percy L. Julian, research director of the Glidden Company, Chicago, Ill.

■

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY graduated a class of 79 at its 81st commencement on June 5, with the commencement address being delivered by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the College of Education and Industrial Arts, Wilberforce. The honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities was conferred upon Sadie Peterson Delaney of Tuskegee, Ala., for her outstanding contribution to the field of library therapy; and the degree of LL. D. upon Austin Thomas Walden of Atlanta for his significant contributions in the field of law and social welfare.

Baldwin W. Burroughs, who is well known to summer theatre audiences at Atlanta as director and actor, was in charge of the program of the Atlanta University Summer Theatre June 29-July 22. Associated with him on the staff was Donald R. Todd, director of the University Players. The summer book-review series began in the Trevor Arnett Library on June 27, with President Rufus Clement's review of *Stranger and Alone*. Other reviewers for the series were Dr. Thomas B. Jarrett, professor of English at the university; Paul Clifford, of the school of education; and Dr. Mozell Hill, chairman of the department of sociology.


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Atlanta university has been willed one-fortieth of a trust fund set up by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York City. The fund was to be distributed upon the death of his widow, Mrs. Harkness, who died in New York on June 6. The fund is now in process of distribution, and Atlanta will probably receive $1,500,000 as its share in the legacy. This is Mr. Harkness' second major gift to Atlanta: he earlier gave one million dollars anonymously.

Dr. Nathaniel P. Tillman, chairman of the department of English, taught summer courses at the school of education of New York university during the months of July and August. Dr. Wesley J. Lyda, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been appointed to head the graduate school of education at Atlanta. His duties began in September.

■

Dolores Jones, of Atlanta, who has just received her bachelor's degree from SPELLMAN COLLEGE, received a full-expense scholarship from the General Education Board of New York which will enable her to pursue advanced courses in literature at the institution of her choice.

■

Dr. H. Roe Bartle, president of Missouri Valley college, delivered the 84th commencement convocation address at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO.) on June 5 to 128 graduates of the university.

The I. C. Tull residence hall for men is nearing completion, according to I. J. Collier, construction supervisor. In addition to residence rooms, the $350,000 building will house recreation rooms, a barber shop, laundry, kitchen, pressing room, trunk rooms on each floor, a guest room, and matron's and maid's living quarters.

A total of 574 students enrolled for the regular university summer session. The enrollment of women was so large that one of the men's dormitories had to be converted a dormitory for women. Lincoln was host June 19-20 to the summer education conference for high school


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principles, with Dr. Harl Douglass, director of the college of education at the University of Colorado, as guest speaker and consultant.

■

At the 83rd commencement exercises in June, MOREHOUSE COLLEGE awarded the B. A. degree to 98, the B. S. to 50, and the B. D. degree to 3. This was the largest graduating class in the history of the college. Dr. Howard W. Thurman, pastor of the Fellowship of All Peoples church, San Francisco, Calif., addressed the graduates.

Will Gray, Jr., of Winchester, Tenn., and Francis Simmonds, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, both honor graduates in the 1950 class, have received General Education Board scholarships for advanced study at any university of their choice.

■

BENNETT COLLEGE has trained seventeen of its graduates from different sections of the country to assist the college admissions office in interviewing and testing applicants from their geographical areas.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE held a three-day conference on the changing status of the Negro in southern agriculture June 18-20. Among the conference leaders were Dr. Arthur F. Raper, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution;* Dr. Neota Larson, assistant chief of the Children's Bureau; and Dr. Carl G. Taylor, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Ernest E. Neal, director of the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee, was conference director.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) conferred five honorary degrees at her commencement exercises on June 6, as follows: the LL.D. upon Judge William H. Hastie and Judge Morris A Soper; the D. Sc. degree upon Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey; and the D.D. upon Rev. Leonard G. Carr, of the Vine Memorial Baptist church, Philadelphia, and K. Mathew Simon, lecturer of the Congregational Christian churches of Malabar, India.


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## NEGRO & COMMUNISTS

(*Continued from page* 506)

manded the right to speak. When at first such permission was granted, a Communist would make a lengthy harangue on Communism as an "introduction." When the supply of "mothers" was inadequate to cover such meetings substitutes were found. All over the country "mothers" were produced; in one instance the "mother" presented had lived in that northern city for upwards of twenty years. Editors of Negro newspapers were approached with proposals to divide the money raised locally in exchange for boosting of Communist meetings.

And what was the soil into which the Communist propaganda fell?

Usually the last to be hired and first to be fired, kept out of the skilled and semi-skilled trades even when amply qualified by ability and training to perform skilled work at correspondingly higher wages, the Negro unquestionably is suffering during this period of distress more than almost any other group.

### NEGROES EMBITTERED

It is through such an embittered Negro world that the Communists sought to spread their theories and to gain a large following. Many Negroes looked upon the Communists as a new Messiah, a new Moses to lead them from the bondage which had become almost unbearable. With jesuitical zeal and cleverness the American Communist agitator sought to fan this flame of discontent which the slave trader, the lyncher, the disfranchiser, the denier of decent jobs and wages and homes had lighted and kept alive through three centuries. All this was centered about the Scottsboro cases as the basis for a highly emotional appeal.

When this campaign of threats was denounced by non-Communist organizations like the NAACP, the vials of wrath of Communist publications poured upon them and they were denounced as "traitors" and as conspirators to execute the boys.

Seldom in the history of modern times has a field so fruitful been ready and waiting. That the opportunity to take lasting advantage of this was lost is almost entirely due to the shortsightedness of the leaders of the Communist party in the United States. Had they been more intelligent, honest, and truthful there is no way of estimating how deeply they might have penetrated into Negro life and consciousness. At the beginning of the Scottsboro Case they talked much and often of a "united front," but it was soon to be seen that all who did not submit wholly to Communist dictation were classed and branded as "enemies" and "tools of the capitalists." The suspicion began to grow in the Negro mind—and this suspicion was more than confirmed—that at least some of the Communists did not want the nine boys saved but sought instead to make "martyrs" of them for purposes of spreading Communist propaganda among Negroes. Negroes realized that ill-advised, threatening tactics would serve no other immediate purpose than to make their own lot infinitely harder; that enemies of the Negro would surely utilize Communist agitation as a pretext for refusal to remedy

bad conditions, for stifling legitimate protest by Negroes through attributing it to "Communist" propaganda. Disillusionment replaced the hope which the Communist orators had brought.

#### REMEDY FOR COMMUNISM

It is unfortunate that the American leaders of Communism were not blessed with more common sense.

Among Negroes the pendulum swung sharply away from the American Communist program, even among those of intelligence who had looked, if not with sympathy, at least with interest upon the economic and social experiment in Soviet Russia.

In the meantime the United States can, if it will, learn a lesson from these cases, tragically so typical of three centuries of oppression of the Negro here. The Negro is not turning red just yet; but that circumstance is due chiefly to the blunders of the Communists.

There is but one effective and intelligent way in which to counteract Communist efforts at proselyting among American Negroes, and that method is drastic revision of the almost chronic American indifference to the Negro's plight. Give him jobs, decent living conditions, and homes. Assure him of justice in the courts and protection of life and property in Mississippi as well as in New York. Put an end to flagrant and unchecked disregard of the Negro's constitutional right to vote. In brief, the only antidote to the spread among American Negroes of revolutionary doctrines is even-handed justice.

## NEGRO COLLEGE

(*Continued from page* 484)

3,000 graduates a year. It is a heritage that is going to make democracy important, that is going to reduce the danger of anarchy, that is going to reduce to a minimum the social disorganization that attends our racial bifurcation; and because of this heritage of the past, because this college is the help-meet of the present, because this harbinger is democracy's future, it is important.

The path that lies ahead for you and me in this dynamic democracy is a great one. If we are to sell democracy to the United States, to the United Nations, and to the world, if we are to sell the fact that people can live together and build a great and glorious culture, no matter what their race or color, now is the time to plan our institutions to foster that end. I know of no worthier nor more experienced carrier for that democracy than the private Negro college.

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CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE *of the Grand Rapids, Mich., branch. From L to R: Mrs. Babe Williams, Mrs. Beatrice McKnight, Mrs. Thelma Breaux, Mrs. Floyd Skinner, Mrs. Ralph Delaney, and Joseph Warren, assistant campaign director. Back row: Albert Keith, director of campaign, Mrs. Louise Washington, Mrs. Teresa Crawford, Mrs. Elma Green, Theodore Rasberry, and John Perkins. BOTTOM: Executive officers of the Syracuse university NAACP chapter. L to R: Beryl Turner, treasurer; Herbert Rose, president; John Mayo, secretary; and Alan Bergmann, vice-president.*

# LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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## ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(*Continued from page* 523)

Md., in recognition of outstanding work on the local level, were presented in three groups: Class 1, branches without paid personnel; Class 2, branches with paid executive secretaries; and Class 3, state conferences.

The long, bitter fight against segregated education, resulting in abolition of an 85-year-old jim-crow policy in the East St. Louis, Ill., public school system, won first prize of $100 in Class 1 for the East St. Louis branch. Second prize of $50 in Class 1 went to the Oxford, Ohio, branch for its successful suit ending discriminatory practices at the municipal swimming pool. Honorable mention, carrying an award of $25 in Class 1, went to the Albany, N. Y.; Tri-City, Ill.; and Tuskegee, Ala., branches.

Success in having a non-discrimination amendment included in public housing legislation won first place and $100 in the Class 2 group for the Cleveland, Ohio, branch. The Atlanta, Ga., branch won second prize of $50 for securing improved treatment of Negro news in the white press, and for helping to establish the Citizens' Committee on Public Education and working with that group in filing petitions for equal facilities in Atlanta schools.

First prize of $100 in the Class 2 group was awarded to the New Jersey State Conference of Branches for sponsoring and successfully fighting for passage of the famous Freeman Civil Rights Law, for attacking the attempted segregation of Negro veterans in the housing projects of the city of East Orange, and for winning its fight against segregation in the National Guard and Naval Militia.

The Indiana State Conference won second prize ($50) for spearheading the fight for passage of the anti-segregated school bill by the State Legislature, and for opening several restaurants, theaters, and other recreational facilities to Negroes, through the filing of affidavits under the Indiana Civil Rights Laws.

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